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- (3) Mustard Seed: 10.0 percent;
- (4) Rapeseed: 10.0 percent;
- (5) Safflower Seed: 10.0 percent;
- (6) Sunflower Seed: 10.0 percent;
- (7) Crambe: 10.0 percent; and
- (8) Sesame Seed: 10.0 percent.

(i)(1) If, under paragraph (g) of this section, a supplemental certificate is issued in connection with a warehouse receipt, such certificate must state that no lien for processing will be asserted by the warehouse operator against CCC or any subsequent holder of such receipt.

(2) Warehouse receipts and the commodities represented by such receipts that are stored in an approved warehouse that is operating under a CCC storage agreement may be subject to a lien for warehouse charges as specified in the applicable storage agreement. For all commodities except peanuts, the producer who pledged such a receipt as collateral for a loan under this part shall pay to CCC all costs incurred by CCC as result of the existence of the lien. In no event shall a warehouse operator be entitled to satisfy such a lien by sale of the commodities when CCC is the holder of such receipt.

(j) Warehouse receipts representing commodities that have been shipped by rail or by barge, must be accompanied by supplemental certificates completed under paragraph (f) of this section.

§ 1421.108 Transfers and reconcentrations.

(a) Upon request by the producer before transfer, the county committee may approve the transfer of a quantity of a commodity that is pledged as collateral for a farm-stored loan to a warehouse-stored loan at any time during the loan period.

(1) Liquidation of the farm-stored loan or part thereof shall be made through the pledge of warehouse receipts for the commodity placed under warehouse-stored loan and the immediate payment by the producer of the amount by which the warehouse-stored loan is less than the farm-stored loan or part thereof and charges plus interest. The loan quantity for the warehouse-stored loan cannot exceed 110 percent of the loan quantity transferred from the farm-stored loan.

(2) Any amounts due the producer shall be disbursed by the FSA county service center.

(b) Upon request by the producer before the transfer, the county committee may approve the transfer of a warehouse-stored loan or part thereof to a farm-stored loan at any time during the marketing assistance loan period. Quantities pledged as collateral for a farm-stored loan shall be based on a measurement or a calculation of average production of wool and mohair, such measurement or calculation to be made by a representative of the county office before approving the farm-stored loan. The producer must immediately repay the amount by which the farm-stored loan is less than the warehouse-stored loan and charges plus interest on the shortage. The maturity date of the farm-stored loan shall be the maturity date applicable to the warehouse-stored loan that was transferred.

(c) Upon the filing of the Reconcentration Agreement and Trust Receipt by the producer and warehouse operator, CCC may, during the marketing assistance loan period, approve the reconcentration in another CCC-approved warehouse for all or part of a commodity that is pledged as collateral for a warehouse-stored loan. Any such approval shall be subject to the terms and conditions in the Reconcentration Agreement and Trust Receipt. A producer may, before the new warehouse receipt is delivered to CCC, pay to CCC:

(1) The principal amount of the marketing assistance loan and charges plus interest and applicable charges; or

(2) If CCC so announces, an amount less than the principal amount of the marketing assistance loan and charges plus interest under the terms and conditions specified by CCC at the time the producer redeems the commodity pledged as collateral for such marketing assistance loan.

§ 1421.109 Personal liability of the producer.

(a) When a producer obtains a commodity marketing assistance loan, the producer agrees, in writing, not to:

(1) Provide an incorrect certification of the quantity or make any fraudulent

or erroneous representation for the marketing assistance loan; or

(2) Remove or dispose of a quantity of commodity that is collateral for a CCC farm-stored loan without prior written approval from CCC.

(3) The violation of the terms and conditions of the note and security agreement, will cause harm or damage to CCC in that funds may be disbursed to the producer for a quantity of a commodity that is not actually in existence or for a quantity on which the producer is not eligible.

(b) Such violations as are referred to in paragraph (a)(3) of this section may include:

- (1) Incorrect certification;
- (2) Unauthorized removal; and
- (3) Unauthorized disposition.

(c) The producer and CCC agree that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to prove the amount of damages to CCC for such violations. Accordingly, if the county committee determines that the producer has committed such violations, liquidated damages shall be assessed on the quantity of the commodity that is involved in the violation.

(d) In the case of violations, if CCC determines the producer:

(1) Acted in good faith when the violation occurred, liquidated damages will be assessed by multiplying the quantity involved in the violation by:

(i) 10 percent of the marketing assistance loan rate applicable to the loan note for the first offense; or

(ii) 25 percent of the marketing assistance loan rate applicable to the loan note for the second offense; or

(2) Did not act in good faith about the violation, or for cases other than the first or second offense, liquidated damages will be assessed by multiplying the quantity involved in the violation by 25 percent of the marketing assistance loan rate applicable to the loan note.

(e) For violations and the liquidated damages under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the county committee shall:

(1) Require repayment of the marketing assistance loan quantity removed or disposed of at the lesser of:

(i) The applicable loan principal, and charges, plus interest, or:

(ii) The announced alternative repayment rate in effect on date the violation occurred, plus 15 percent of the loan rate, or as otherwise determined by the Deputy Administrator, and

(2) If the producer fails to pay such amount within 30 days from the date of notification, accelerate the marketing assistance loan in default and require repayment of all loan principal, charges, and interest.

(f) For violations committed and the liquidated damages were assessed under paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the county committee shall call the loan involved in the violation, and require repayment of the entire loan principal, charges and interest.

(g) The county committee may waive imposing liquidated damages if it determines that the violation was inadvertent, accidental, or unintentional.

(h) If, for any violation, the county committee determines that CCC's interest is not or will not be protected, the county committee shall call all of the producer's farm-stored loans, and deny future farm-stored loans and loan deficiency payments without production evidence for 24 months after the date the violation is discovered. Depending on the severity of the violation, the county committee may deny future farm-stored loans and loan deficiency payments without production evidence for an additional period CCC designates.

(i) If the county committee determines that the producer has committed a violation, the county committee shall notify the producer in writing that:

(1) The producer has 30 calendar days to provide evidence and information regarding the circumstances that caused the violation, to the county committee; and

(2) Administrative actions will be taken.

(j) If the loan is accelerated, the producer may not repay the loan at the lower alternative loan repayment rate and may not utilize commodity certificate exchanges, unless authorized by CCC.

(k) Producers rejected for a farm-stored loan under this section may apply for a warehouse-stored loan.

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(l) The loan plus other charges shall be payable to CCC upon demand if a producer:

(1) Makes any fraudulent representation in obtaining a marketing assistance loan, maintaining, or settling a loan; or

(2) Disposes or moves the loan collateral without the approval of CCC.

(m) A producer shall be personally liable for damages resulting from a commodity delivered to or removed by CCC containing mercurial compounds, toxin producing molds, or other substances poisonous or harmful to humans or animals or property.

(n) If the amount disbursed under a marketing assistance loan or in settlement thereof, exceeds the amount authorized by this part, the producer shall be liable for repayment of such excess and charges, plus interest.

(o) If the amount collected from the producer in satisfaction of the marketing assistance loan is less than the amount required under this part, the producer shall be personally liable for repayment of the amount of such deficiency and charges, plus interest.

(p) In the case of joint loans or loan deficiency payments, the personal liability for the amounts specified in this section shall be joint and several on the part of each producer signing the note or loan deficiency payment application.

(q) Any or all of the liquidated damages assessed may be waived as determined by CCC.

[67 FR 63511, Oct. 11, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 67939, Dec. 5, 2003]

§ 1421.110 Repayments.

(a) CCC may allow a producer to repay a nonrecourse marketing assistance loan at a rate that is the lesser of:

(1) The loan rate and charges, plus interest determined for a crop; or

(2) The prevailing world market price, as determined by CCC, for rice or the alternative repayment rate for all other commodities, as determined by CCC.

(b)(1) On a form prescribed by CCC, a producer may request to lock in the applicable repayment rate for a period of:

(i) 60 calendar days; or

(ii) not less than 14 calendar days before the maturity date of the loan, but not both.

(2) The request to lock in the applicable repayment rate must be received in the FSA county service center that disbursed the loan.

(3) The repayment rate that is locked in is the rate in effect when the request to lock in is approved.

(4) The repayment rate may be locked in on outstanding farm-stored or warehouse-stored loans.

(5) The repayment rate that is locked in will expire the earlier of:

(i) 60 calendar days from date of approval, or;

(ii) 14 calendar days before loan maturity.

(6) The requests can only be completed one time for a designated quantity.

(7) The requests can be made in person or by facsimile.

(8) The requests cannot be canceled, terminated, or changed after approval.

(9) The locked-in applicable repayment rate will not transfer to any loan disbursed outside of the originating county where the commodity was stored.

(10) Once a repayment rate is locked in it cannot be extended.

(c) If a producer fails to repay a marketing assistance loan within the time prescribed by CCC under the terms and conditions of the request to lock in a market loan repayment rate, the producer may repay the loan:

(1) On or before maturity, at the lesser of:

(i) Principal plus interest as determined by CCC;

(ii) The repayment rate in effect on the day the repayment is received in the FSA county service center.

(2) After maturity at principal plus interest.

(d) When the proceeds of the sale of the commodity are needed to repay all or a part of a farm-stored loan, the producer must request and obtain prior written approval on a CCC approved form and comply with the terms and conditions of such form, to remove a specified quantity of the commodity